

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.
Worms which infest the human body are chiefly of four kinds viz.—The *Teles* or large round worm; the *Ascarides* or small round worm; the *Cocciolina* or short flat white worm; and lastly, the *Tenia* or tape-worm, so called from its resemblance to tape. This is often many yards long and is full of joints. It is most hurtful and most difficult to remove.

Among the symptoms attending worms are—disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose, and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite; sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and fetid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Linzenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children—a dreadful disorder, which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number who in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

Hamilton's Essence, and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism, gout, palsies, sprains and bruises; white swellings, old strains and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the neck, pains of the side, head, ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains or chapped hands and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scabs, tatters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding the natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth and improving the complexion.

The Damask Lip Salve—Restorative Powder for the teeth and gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any other destructive intemperance, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lungs in &c.

Hamilton's Elixir for Coughs, Colds &c.

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, and approaching consumption, and a certain remedy for the hooping cough.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Toothache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the severest instances.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of ointments.

John's true & genuine German C Plaster.

Medicines are prepared at LEE's Medicine Warehouse New-York, and sold wholesale & retail at the office of JAMES KENNEDY & CO., 10th street, who are sole agents for India.

At the place of sale, same may be had gratis, describing cure by the above medicines; the importance and respectability fully justify every article.

June 4

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVII.]

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1817.

[No. 5012.

or Boston or any Easternport,
 The schooner HAZARD, captain Lot Hallot, burthen 900 bbls. will sail in few days. For freight apply to JNO. KETTELL & Co.

Lime and Lumber

JOHN G. LADD & Co. offer for sale the cargo of brig Galen, viz:

600 casks fresh Tummatown LIME
7,000 feet clean
7,000 feet merchantable

BOARDS

For Boston or any Easternport,
 The brig GALEN, captain M. McIntire, burthen 900 barrels, will be ready to receive freight in two days. Apply as above.

Sept. 4

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE for sale the cargo of brig Susan, captain Woodbury, from Portland,

200 tons PLASTER PARIS.

300 boxes BROWN SOAP.

For Freight.

The brig SUSAN will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days, and take freight on very moderate terms.

Sept. 3

Apply as above.

Plaster Paris, &c.

JOHN G. LADD & Co. have received per schooner Native, from Boston, and offer for sale—

120 tons Plaster Paris

20 barrels N. E. Rum

2 cases Straw Bonnets,

For Boston.

The packet brig ECONOMY, Josiah Farrow, jun. master, will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. LADD & Co.

September 2

Straw Goods.

WE have just received for sale, a few cases STRAW BONNETS and HATS, of various patterns, and can furnish customers with regular supplies.

For New-York.

The sloop MARGARET, Henry Hughes, master, will sail in a few days & can take freight.

JOHN KETTELL & Co.

September 2

Whiskey, Coffee and Cider.

15 HEDDS WHISKEY,

300 lbs. Green COFFEE,

50 do. bottles Newark CIDER,

Just received per sloop Geo. Washington, from Norfolk, and for sale by

WM. M. CHICK,

Central Wharf.

July 22

For Freight.

The brig DOVE, Wm. I. Tobey master, burthen 1,250 barrels, now in complete order for the reception of a cargo. Apply to

MORDECAI MILLER, or

TH. H. HOWLAND.

12t

For Freight.

The elegant & fast sailing ship VICTORY, Wm. Terry master; burthen 250 tons or 2800 barrels. She is 3 years old, in complete order for a voyage, and may be ready for the reception of a cargo in ten days. ALSO,

The substantial built ship

AUGUSTUS, Stephen Potter master; burthen 360 tons.

She may be here and ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

THOMAS H. HOWLAND.

June 25

For New-York.

The sloop FRIENDSHIP,

5 or 600 barrels will be taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

CALDWELL & JACKSON,

Who have just received, for sale,

50 kegs Tongues and Sounds.

20 ditto Pickled Lobsters.

19 boxes Spermaceti Candles.

July 1

New-England Rum, Pickling

Vinegar, &c.

50 BARRELS N. E. RUM, now

on hand,

A few hogheads good Cider Vinegar,

for pickling, with a general assortment of Groceries as usual—for sale by

JACKSON STURGIS,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

August 26

2w

Ladies' Silk & Morocco Shoes,

&c. &c.

JUST received, from Genoa, a few boxes of ladies' elegant Silk & Morocco Shoes, men's Boots, Breeches and Sashes—Also, Mantle Ornaments.

And by the schooner Geo. Washington, from Norfolk,

47 hds. Prime MOLASSES.

For sale by

NEWTON KLEENE.

August 26

4

At the place of sale, same may be had gratis, describing cure by the above medicines; the importance and respectability fully justify every article.

June 4

Notice.
UNION BANK stock for sale, or in exchange for Franklin Bank stock. Enquire of the printer. August 1

For Sale,
MECHANICS' & Potowmack BANK STOCK. Apply to the Printer. July 29

Tobacco.
MARYLAND TOBACCO will be purchased by Aug 26 LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

Sugar & Molasses
LAVING this Day, from on board the British sloop Alert, Capt. Kirkpatrick, from Barbados, 38 bbls. Muscovado Sugar, and 45 puncheons bright Molasses

For sale by FR. ADAMS, Jun. Merchants' wharf. August 13

Sheetings & Soap.
LAWRAZON & FOWLE, have received and for sale, 6 bales Russia Sheetings, 200 boxes brown Soap. Aug. 18

Barbados Sugar.
28 HEDDS first quality Barbados Sugar, for sale at long credit for approved bills, or discount allowed for cash. N. REILLY.

Stores of Messrs. J. & P. Janney, Union street. August 15

Prime Chewing Tobacco.
30 KEGS first quality Chewing Tobacco, just received from Richmond, and for sale on accommodating terms by JOHN JACKSON & Co.

August 11

Y. Hyson Tea, Pimento, &c.
20 CHESTS superior Young Hyson Tea.

29 bags Jamaica Pimento.
50 bags green Coffee.
12 bbls. Northern Rum.
50 boxes fresh Rice.

Received and for sale by MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR. July 23

Whiskey, Coffee and Cider.

15 HEDDS WHISKEY,

300 lbs. Green COFFEE,

50 do. bottles Newark CIDER,

Just received per sloop Geo. Washington, from Norfolk, and for sale by WM. M. CHICK,

Central Wharf. June 30

Fresh Lisbon Lemons, &c.
JOHN G. LADD & Co. have received per schooner Pike, from Baltimore, and offer for sale, 20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons.

1 bale India Floor Matts.

August 4

Notice.
THE co-partnership formerly existing under the firm of ADAMS, HERBERT & CO. was dissolved on the 8th instant.

Francis Adams, Jr. is fully authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm; to whom those having claims will present them, and those indebted make payment July 18

Wanted,

IN a private family, in the country, a FEMALE capable of instructing a few small children. A person of good character will hear of an eligible situation on application to the Printer. August 6

Tea, Coffee, &c.
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR offer for sale,

20 chests Gunpowder & Imperial TEA

40 chests Young Hyson do

400 bags Green Coffee

20 do. East India do

52 hds. Muscovado Sugars

40 bbls. Barbados bright Molasses

10 puncheons West India Rum

12 do. Northern do

20 hds. Penn. Rye Whiskey

30 bbls. Pipe 5th prf. Irish do 7 yrs. old

20 dozen old superior claret

40 do. low priced do

20 bags Jamaica Pimento

40 do. black Pepper

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 7 Dollars.
Country Gazette 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1817.

THE WREATH OF LOVE.

By S. WOODWORTH.

Let Fame her wreath for others twine,
The fragrant Wreath of Love be mine,
With balm distilling blossoms wove;
Let the shrill trumpet's hoarse alarms,
Bid laurels gage the victor's arms,
Where flavo's blood-stain'd banners
move;

Be mine to wake the softer notes
Where ACIDALIA's banner floats,

And wear the gentler Wreath of Love.

The balmy rose let stoics scorn,
Let squeamish mortals dread the thorn,
And fear the pleasing pain to prove;

I'll fearless bind it to my heart,
While every pang its thorns impart,

The floweret's balsam shall remove;

For, sweeten'd by the nectar'd kiss,

'tis pain that gives a zest to bliss,

And freshens still the Wreath of Love.

Give me contentment, peace and health,
A moderate share of worldly wealth,

And friends such blessings to improve;
A heart to give, when misery pleads,

To heal each rankling wound that bleeds,

And every mortal pain remove;

But with these give—else all deny—

The fair for whom I breathe the sigh,

And wedlock be a Wreath of Love.

Connubial bliss, unknown to strife,
A faithful friend—a virtuous wife,

Be mine for many years to prove:

Our wishes one, within each breast

The dove of Peace shall make her nest,

Nor ever from the ark remove;

Till call'd to Heav'n, thro' ages there

Be ours the blissful lot to wear.

A never-fading Wreath of Love.

[The following article from the Montreal Herald, speaks the language of feeling and liberality. We republish it with great pleasure; barely remarking, that for ought we can see, the Institution to which it relates, may be essentially serviceable to the Deaf and Dumb of that city, as well as to those more immediately in its neighborhood.]

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

MR. GRAY.—I know not whether your readers in general are aware that there exists in America such an institution as an Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. If it be not generally known in this country, as I am inclined to think it is not, you may promote the cause of humanity, and excite a deep interest in the minds of the benevolent by giving publicity to the fact. It is well known that institutions of this character have existed for many years in England and France: but in America this species of benevolence has been unknown till a few months past; and to the disinterested and persevering exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet is the Western Continent indebted for the introduction of a system of instruction, whose object is to extend knowledge and happiness to that class of the community to which the Providence of GOD had denied the common facilities of communication.—

Long have we witnessed through the country the increasing numbers of those wretched beings who are effectually secluded from the blessings of social intercourse, whose minds are locked up in perpetual silence, and secured against the possibility of improvement. Our compassion was excited, but it was helpless: we are taught to regard them as beings incapable of receiving any amelioration of their sufferings, as wretched beyond the reach of human relief, and doomed to endure the evils of life, in its most dismal condition; with no prospect but what futurity affords of enjoying the prerogatives of a rational intelligence. But the experiments which have already been made in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, justify us in regarding them as brethren of like minds with ourselves, and possessed of capacities not inferior to our own for every branch of moral, intellectual, and scientific improvement. The success which has attended that mode of instruction adopted by the Abbe Sicard in France, and now pursued by his pupil Mr. Clere in the Asylum recently established in Hartford, Connecticut, affords an undeniable proof of its efficiency; and till my anxiety to witness that species of benevolence exemplified, led me to visit the institution, my ideas of the manner, progress, and extent of their improvement were very incompetent and incorrect.

It can easily be conceived that persons not endowed with the organs of sound may obtain a knowledge of

the nature, properties, and use of the sensible objects which are not apprehended by the sense of hearing; and though deprived of the use of speech, may yet represent those objects by the use of specific and acknowledged signs; but in what manner, a knowledge of speculative subjects could be obtained, which requires the deduction of reason and the exertion of the cultivated powers, without the aid of aicular and vocal communication, was to me incomprehensible and almost incredible. As a proof that with a proper mode of instruction, their minds are susceptible of the highest cultivation, and as a specimen of the extent in refinement of sentiment and abstract knowledge, at which they are capable of arriving, it may not be uninteresting to your readers, if I should subjoin a few questions which, in the course of a short interview, I proposed to Mr. Clere, together with his answers, literally as he gave them to me in writing.

Q. At what age did you commence your education?

A. I entered the Abbe Sicard's school at eleven years, and could express my own ideas after five years of study.

Q. Previous to your instruction had you any ideas of God, and eternity; and what were they?

A. Before my instruction I had no idea that there was one God in the world. I had a mind, it is true, but it did not think; and a heart, but it did not feel.

Q. Were your conceptions of moral, intellectual and abstract subjects adequate and correct?

A. My conceptions of moral and intellectual subjects became correct only in proportion as I was instructed.

Q. What is the definition of virtue?

A. Virtue, in the figurative sense, is the disposition of the soul to do good; to follow what divine and human laws command, as well as what reason dictates.

Q. What is pleasure?

A. It is joy, contentment, satisfaction, caused by the presence of a good in our possession, or the imagination of its approach.

Q. What is your idea of eternity?

A. Eternity is a day which will always be day, the duration of which time cannot measure; which has no beginning, no end, and which exists altogether without flowing on, and without success of antecedent and consequent parts.

Q. What is the distinction between desire and hope?

A. Desire is the inclination of the heart. Hope is the confidence of the mind.

The above may serve as a specimen. The answers were given with a readiness and rapidity which evinced the most perfect command of the intellectual powers, and without apparent exertion. Their philosophical accuracy evinced a mind possessed of strength and accustomed to reflection. The propriety of expression, and the force and neatness of style, increase surprise when we reflect that but a few months since, he commenced the study of the English language. But comment is unnecessary. The general impression which we receive from contemplating the success of this truly benevolent institution, is that of raising the human mind from the lowest ruin and degradation, to the exercise of its noblest powers; of removing the greatest natural obstacles to the attainment of that knowledge which is most intimately connected with its present and future enjoyment.

Since America is blessed with an institution so truly noble in its design, and successful in its operation, it is to be hoped that among an enlightened and benevolent people, it may never want patrons to foster, to support it, and till these provinces shall become sufficiently populous to establish, or the like misfortunes sufficiently numerous to demand a similar institution, it is also to be hoped that no national considerations may interfere, to dry up the streams of a benevolence so genuine, or prevent those unhappy sufferers, whom Providence has placed among us, from sharing the advantages which this institution is designed to confer.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.
M. TOWNSEND.

Caldwell Manor, July 21st, 1817.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania not long since died possessed of a large estate, which by his will he distributed, to his eldest son two-thirds, to three daughters equally the other third. When the will was read, the son committed it to the fire, saying, "I will not permit my father's memory to be dishonored by injustice." The law divided the property equally.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 5, 1817.

THE REFORMATION.

Mens agitat motu.

MR. EDITOR,

At a time when the spirit of religious controversy seemed to be dormant in our land—when the different Christian societies were convinced of the delicate propriety of confining the inculcation of their peculiar tenets within the pale of their own communions—when the few theological publications now circulating among us were laboring to disseminate the fundamental doctrines of our common Christianity, and on them to erect a goodly system of mutual forbearance, harmony and love—at this season of tranquillity, when we were reposing under our own vine and under our own fig tree—we have been roused by the tussis of war sounding through the public papers its bold notes of defiance. An "opponent" proclaims himself, who ranges among the champions that promise to prove, "that in the bosom of his church alone man can enjoy the precious advantage of forgiveness of sins; that she alone is the *true* Jerusalem, in which the *true* temple exists, and the *true* probutic pond which heals all sorts of diseases; that in her *only* is found the *true* Jordan, which cleansed Naaman and his leprosy," &c. &c. (Appendix to Cath. Question,) in short, that "out of this Catholic faith no one can be saved." (Council of Trent.)

When such lofty pretensions are obtruded upon the public, it cannot be expected that they will pass unnoticed by those who are acquainted with their futility.

We have therefore thought it our duty to throw one stone at the forehead of this vaunting Goliath. Since it must be so—since we are thus compelled to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," we are not of the opinion of those who can perceive no prospect of benefit resulting from the investigation. Controversy, it is true, has some evils; it too naturally tends to irritation, and especially on that side which is deficient in argument; but upon the whole, its benefits have been much greater than its evils. Truth has gradually won her way in the conflict of jarring opinions, and though it has given occasion for the exercise of the malevolent passions, yet has the wrath of man been rendered subservient to the knowledge of the true theory of nature, & to the grand designs of Providence and of grace. Even the preposterous attempts to elucidate the studies of alchemy and astrology, while they have developed and strengthened the resources of genius, have finally led to the successful cultivation of two of the noblest branches of physical science.

Whether we consider "the Reformation," as Christians or as philosophers, it will appear to be an injury worthy of our attention. To protestants especially it brings the association of every valuable and sacred recollection. As the means under Divine Providence of emancipating one part of Europe from the dominion of ignorance and superstition, of mitigating the rigors of the papal yoke, in the other, and of producing, with the exception of one, the grandest evolution which has ever taken place in the circumstances of man—as that plastic soul which is gradually, under a higher influence, regenerating the world—as ridding us of Ave Marias, of masses for the dead, of aicular confession, of holy water, of aunts and saintesses, of racks & screws, and gridirons and faggots, and Jesuits and inquisitions, and works of supererogation, and penances and flagellations, and transubstantiation and other legends of miracles, and angels who save us by their prayers and merits; in short, of vain traditions which make the commandment of God of none effect?—and as presenting us in their place, with a simple ritual with the fountain of all true doctrine, the library of Heaven, the character of our hopes and joys, which the Lamb of God died to unseal, the pure, the unsophisticated, the uncontented word of God, which reveals to us that "only one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus"—and in it, with all that teaches the ignorant, cheers the miserable, strengthens the weak, and saves the guilty. Every review, therefore, of this great event, while it convinces us that it was laid by the same divine hand which planted the Christian religion, is calculated to call forth the warm-

est gratitude to Him who protected and cherished the reformed faith, and has reared it from very feeble beginnings to an astonishing degree of vigor and maturity.

Of so great importance did the National Institute of France consider the development of the true circumstances connected with it, that they proposed a premium for the best essay upon this question. The prize was obtained by C. Villers. "An assembly of philosophers, in the bosom of France, restored to the Catholic worship," says this writer, "proposes to ascertain the influence of Luther's reformation. This change in language implies a great one in opinion; and in this point of view, the question may be said to answer itself." The papal power had now, by the reformation, become even in France, a *telum in bello sine ictu*. The volcano had been extinguished. These people, therefore, were left free to follow the guidance of truth, and were well qualified, both as Roman Catholics and philosophers, "well and truly to try the issue, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence." We shall not be suspected of drawing our portrait "from the angry effusions of the polemical enemies of the Roman faith," if we take this author for our guide. We shall, therefore, probably make free use of his book, adopting his sentiments, and even his language, when they suit our purpose.

In accommodation to "the distance of the place," which separates our "good and polite correspondent," we have delayed this communication, hoping that the arrival of his promised answer might enable us, finally, to dispose of the matter already debated, and to pass on to the next question. Wishing, however, to be making some progress, we have thought it best to proceed in our enquiries, reserving any notice of his last letter, until he has given us the whole of his reply. We think it right however, here, to comply with his request, dictated no doubt by an adequate motive, in giving him the reference to the canon law which says, that "if the Pope were so wicked as to carry with him innumerable people by troops to hell, to be with himself forever tormented; yet no mortal man whatever must presume here to reprove his faults, because he is judge of all, and himself to be judged of none." Decret. part 1. dist. can. 6. si Papa.

In order to prepare the way for our entrance on the subject which is to shew the influence of the reformation on the progress of knowledge, we beg leave to submit to our "opponent" the following interrogatories. Before the reformation, was not "study rendered as inaccessible as possible to the laity?" was not the "study of the Bible, in particular, interdicted?" Did not the theological inquisitors of Cologne solicit and obtain an imperial edict, commanding the burning and exterminating of every Hebrew book? Did they not endeavour to demonstrate that the "study of Greek and Hebrew was pernicious to the faith?" Did not the faculty of theology of Paris maintain before the Parliament, that "religion was undone, if the study of Greek and Hebrew were permitted?" Does the Roman Catholic historian Conrad de Revesback tell true, who ascribes to the ecclesiastics such sentiments as those: "A new language is invented, which is called Greek; guard carefully against it, it is the mother of all heresy; who ever reads it, instantly becomes a Jew?" Did not Leo X. the enlightened and accomplished Pope of the 16th century, "prohibit all works translated from the Greek, Hebrew, or Arabac, while he threatened every one who should in any wise assist in bringing them to light, with the loss of his rank?" Did not the council of Trent forbid the exercise of private opinion, *etiamsi hisus modi interpretationes nullu unquam tempore in lucenda forent?* And does not the true answer to these questions teach us, that the Roman Church, so far from being favourable to investigation and to the progress of knowledge, adopted these restrictive measures, in anticipation of the event which time has realized, that when men presume to exercise their faculties, thus find it impossible to believe in her dogmas, and therefore are extremely liable to leave her communion? From this what can save them, but the infallibility of the Church, which makes it a sin to doubt?

Having answered these questions to enquires concerning indulgencies, we shall trouble him with some transubstantiation, infallibility and supremacy. We assure him that we are not giving him this trouble from a captious and caviling spirit. We earnestly seek the truth. There are many other parts of the Roman System utterly repugnant to our notions of scripture, antiquity and reason; but we are willing to let the whole cause rest upon these points. And we do solemnly promise before God and man, that, if this "opponent" can show any *solid proofs*, that the above doctrines, as held by the Church of Rome, have any warrant in scripture in the consent of the Fathers for the three first centuries, or in common sense, then, we will renounce protestantism forever. We demand of the Roman Catholics that they will examine this subject for themselves, and form the same conclusion against their system, if the converse of the proposition appear to be true. We give no boasting pledges of what we can perform in this discussion. The cause we espouse is that in which, though we have been educated, yet in which "reason rebaptized us when adult," and for which, if for any in the universe, we would joyfully, at the stake, mingle with the thousand martyrs who have sealed it with their blood. If it be true, we have only to lament that it was not in the hands of an able advocate. But our consolation is, that, being true, it is the cause of God. And under this conviction we commit it with unshaken confidence, to him,

"Whose power can disappoint the proudest strain,
Whose approbation prospers even mine."

QUEIRO.

Washington, Sept. 3.

THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS

By a respectable Indian agent now at the seat of government we learn, that in coming up the Ohio he met upwards of a hundred Frenchmen, at different times, directing their course towards the new settlement on the Tombigbee.

General Count Clauzel and General Lefebre Desnoettes have sailed from Philadelphia with a ship load of passengers bound to the Mobile. Marshal Grouchy, the two Generals Lallemand, Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Fenner, Garnier de Sainces, Count Real, &c. are at the head of this enterprise. All these distinguished men have the means of doing much good. Never was a project set on foot under better auspices, or entered into, as we learn with more ardour and a fuller determination to make a fair experiment to show what Frenchmen can do. "I am astonished," said a Capitalist of Philadelphia to Generals Clauzel and Desnoettes, "that such men as you who have money at command, should undertake such a Don Quixote expedition, when, by taking your stand in the Exchange, you would get 20 per cent. for your money without trouble." "We have been accustomed," replied General Clauzel, "to labour for the glory and happiness of our people, not to prey upon theirs or other people's necessities." A reply which marks a noble mind.

LATE FROM AMELIA.

Savannah, August 25.
We are informed by a person from St. Marys, that Gen. M'GREGOR remains as was last stated—his present force does not exceed 100 men. The brig *Patriot*, Capt. Taylor, sailed on Saturday the 22 inst. as was reported, to bombard St. Augustine. No other privateers were at Amelia. We are also informed, that the French brig detained, had sailed, part of her cargo had been condemned, which was to be sold on the 25th. It was also reported that the Gov. of St. Augustine was on his march to recapture Amelia at the head of 5 or 600 men.

From the Charleston City Gaz. Aug. 28.
[EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.]

Fernandina, August 28.
"Pernadina," replied General Clauzel, "to labour for the glory and happiness of our people, not to prey upon theirs or other people's necessities." A reply which marks a noble mind.

As a faithful picture of the ground which had been the scene of complicated hostilities. In the square space fifteen yards lay eighteen the agonies of death, a propped up against stumps of them mortally wounded, almost speechless; what one whose bosom glowed with a spirit of barbarism!

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Having answered these questions to enquires concerning indulgences, we shall trouble him with some transubstantiation, infallibility and supremacy. We assure him that we are not giving him this trouble from a captious and envying spirit. We earnestly seek the truth. There are many other parts of the Roman System utterly repugnant to our notions; I scripture, antiquity and reason; but we are willing to let the whole cause rest upon these points. *And we do solemnly promise before God and man, that, if this 'opponent' can show any solid proofs, that the above doctrines, as held by the Church of Rome, have any warrant in scripture in the consent of the Fathers for the three first centuries, or in common sense, then, we will renounce protestantism forever.* We demand of the Roman Catholics that they will examine this subject for themselves, and form the same conclusion against their system, if the course of the proposition appear to be true. We give no boasting pledges of what we can perform in this discussion. The cause we espouse is that in which, though we have been educated, yet in which we are re-baptized us when adults; and for which, if for any in the universe, we would joyfully, at the stake, mingle with the thousand martyrs who have sealed it with their blood. If it be true, we have only to lament that it was not in the hands of an able advocate. But our consolation is, that, being true, it is the cause of God. And under this conviction we commit it with unshaken confidence, to him.

"Whose power can disappoint the proudest strain,
Whose approbation prospers even mine."

QUERO.

Washington, Sept. 3.

THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS

By a respectable Indian agent now at the seat of government we learn that in coming up the Ohio, he met upwards of a hundred Frenchmen, at different times, directing their course towards the new settlement on the Tombigbee.

General Count Clauzel and General Lefebre Desnoettes have sailed from Philadelphia with a ship load of passengers bound to the Mobile. Marshal Grouchy, the two Generals Lallemand, Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Feniens, Garner de Saines, Count Real, &c. are at the head of this enterprise. All these distinguished men have the means of doing much good. Never was a project set on foot under better auspices, or entered into, as we learn with more ardour and a fuller determination to make a fair experiment to show what Frenchmen can do. "I am astonished," said a Capitalist of Philadelphia to Generals Clauzel and Desnoettes, "that such men as you who have money at command, should undertake such a Don Quixote expedition, when, by taking your stand in the Exchange, you would get 20 per cent. for your money without trouble." "We have been accustomed," replied General Clauzel, "to labour for the glory and happiness of our country, not to prey upon theirs or other people's necessities." A reply which marks a noble mind.

LATE FROM AMELIA.

Savannah, August 25.

We are informed by a person from St. Marys, that Gen. M'GREGOR remains as we last stated—his present force does not exceed 100 men. The brig *Patriota*, Com. Taylor, sailed on Saturday the 22 inst. as was reported, to bombard St. Augustine. No other privateers were at Amelia. We are also informed, that the French brig detained, had sailed, part of her cargo had been condemned, which was to be sold on the 25th. It was also reported that the Gov. of St. Augustine was on his march to recapture Amelia at the head of 5 or 600 men.

From the *Charleston City Gaz.* Aug. 28. [EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.]

Fernandina, August 28.

"It is with extreme mortification and surprise that I peruse in many of the Charleston and Savannah papers extracts of letters, & other pieces, tending to injure general M'GREGOR and his brave associates, who have embarked in the glorious cause of liberty. In fact, some of those extracts contain the most glaring falsehoods that ever disgraced a paper—such as desertion, disease, &c. thinning our ranks; it is true we have lost a few choice fellows, whose zeal in the cause proved fatal to them. It is likewise true we have lost (no, I beg pardon, they are no loss to us) some, whose insatiate thirst for plunder on the innocent inhabitants, which they could not accomplish, caused them to desert; when had they gone openly to the general, and asked for a discharge, they would have got it. Many of those came from Charleston, and I suppose by this time are prowling about the city in want of some employment of a more easy and lucrative nature than that of brave soldiers, fighting in the cause of liberty and independence; others left us through fear; and some, after receiving their bounty, ran away; the whole amounting to 1 dozen men.

"As to any impropriety committed on the inhabitants by any of the troops on this station, it is equally false; not the slightest misdemeanor has taken place, and every article, though of the most trivial nature, has been paid for. You will

perceive, then, that it is a spirit of malice that causes men to commit such pieces to the press. Among the number, I understand Mr. who once attempted the reduction of the Floridas, is conspicuous for his precious scraps—an old "fudge" bought him to keep in mind, "still tongues make wise heads;" he owns a large tract of land near us, and it may be given to the lads of the Green Cross for military uses.

"The *Ennos* Ayres brig *Patriota*, Commodore Taylor, arrived here not long ago, and has put to sea again, after taking water; she proceeds to St. Augustine, sailing along the coast, for the purpose of annoying the enemy; first exchanging a few compliments with *Copperas*, the governor. She is a fine vessel and fast sailer, mounting twelve 18 pound gunnades, and one long 32 as a shifting gun, with a crew of 30. From such a vessel and armament something may be expected; and trust we shall have a few prizes in her bag. On Monday there is a quantity of sugar and coffee to be sold, as prize property, taken by the privateer Republican.

"Our forces at present are healthy, contented, and only want an opportunity to prove that they possess the courage and bravery of men calculated for any undertaking which may be necessary for the good of the cause in which they are engaged; and nothing is now wanting but a few more men to commence offensive operations farther south. You, no doubt, have heard of a boat which lately were being taken—alas! for the unfortunate wretches, 'tis too true; they were on a plundering expedition, contrary to instructions which they received; they landed at Musquito to the south of Augustine, fifteen in number, and were overpowered by 67 *****, who killed all but three, after begging quarters—the remainder are sent to Augustine for, perhaps, a worse fate, though I am told the governor has treated them very humanely; however, it is not the boat which was found in Charleston harbor; she has been on one cruise, returned, and has sailed to day on a second.—On the 15th of September I imagine the coast from New-Orleans to this will be blockaded, but cannot vouch for it to a certainty—you will naturally suppose it will be a paper one, but, I assure you, it will be one in fact, if five bugs and two moonshiners are sufficient.

"We have at present an excellent printing press, from which is issued all proclamations and other necessary papers for the government, and daily expect one for the purpose of issuing a paper.—We have likewise established a paper in *en*—a sample of one of the bills I enclose you; they are 64, 124, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1 bills; and believe they are in great circulation, so fit you see we have a little government established, which, ere long, will grow to much larger one.

"One thing I forgot, and that is, to show you how far we decrease by sickness and deserts—at the surrender of place our forces amounted to 74 in number, all included; this day, at ten o'clock, we have 150 fit for duty, sufficient for any force which can come against us from Augustine and its dependencies. Situated as we are in the fort with two block houses, and mounted batteries, it would take some time, I think, to force us from this place, having our naval force to co-operate with us. It is sufficient to say, we are easy as to any attacks. We receive none among us those inclinations lead them to acts of plunder, or any misconduct."

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER *ELVIRA*. Extract of a letter from Capt. Williams to his consignee in Charleston, postmarked at Edenton, N.C.

"Cape Hatteras as Island, Chick-momick, August 13.

"I take the first opportunity of informing you of the wreck of the schooner *Elvira*, under my command, on the 11th instant, blowing a gale of wind. What property you had on board will be sold on the 25th inst. for the benefit of all concerned. With this I shall forward all the letters I have on board."

As a faithful picture of a battle ground, where "gris-visaged war" is doing in recent desolation, we take the following extract from general Wilkinson's account of the action between the armies of general Gates and general Burgoyne, on the 7th of October, 1777:

[In *M. Magazine*.] The ground which had been occupied by the British grenadiers presented a scene of complicated horror and exultation.

In the square space of twelve or thirteen yards lay eighteen grenadiers in scenes of death, and three officers lay upon stumps of trees, two of whom mortally wounded, bleeding, and speechless; what a spectacle for those bosoms glowed with philanthropy and how vehement the impulse, which made men of sensibility to seek such scenes of barbarism! I found the courageous colonel Guley a straddle on a twelve pounder, and exulting in victory; whilst a surgeon, a man of worth, who was dressing one of the dead, raising his blood-stained hands in a frenzy of patriotism, exclaimed, "Protect me, sir, protect me!"

As a sharp rebuke to brutality, and with the troops I passed the hard pressed flying enemy, I saw a pal of her cargo engaged, for the balance apply to

was my fortune to arrest the purpose of a lad, thirteen or fourteen years old, in the act of taking aim at a wounded officer, who lay in the angle of a worm fence. Inquiring his rank, he answered, "I had the honor to command the grenadiers;" of course, I knew him to be major Ackland, who had been brought from the field to this place on the back of a captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire, and was here deposited, to save the lives of both. I dismounted, took him by the hand, and expressed hopes that he was not badly wounded; not badly, replied this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, "but very inconvenient—I am shot through both legs; will you, sir, have the goodness to have me conveyed to your camp?" I directed my servant to alight, and we lifted Ackland into his seat, and ordered him to be conducted to head quarters?

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Sloop *Montezuma*, Palmer, 40 hours from Norfolk, with salt, coal, tar, &c. to the master, and sundry merchants.—Reports, ship *Thomas*, Kelly, of Alexandria, came down to Hampton Roads on Tuesday night—uncertain whether she got out of the roads or not. Passed a French frigate at anchor in the bay—also saw two (English) schores and several Am. brigs, etc. standing up the Bay.

Sloop *Unity*, Green, Philadelphia, via Norfolk, 10 days; sugar, dry goods, etc. to the master, and sundry merchants.—Reports, ship *Thomas*, Kelly, of Alexandria, came down to Hampton Roads on Tuesday night—uncertain whether she got out of the roads or not. Passed a French frigate at anchor in the bay—also saw two (English) schores and several Am. brigs, etc. standing up the Bay.

Schr *Packet*, McClellan, 20 days from Thomas Town; lime and lumber, to Lawrason and Fowle.

Schr *William* and *Nancy*, 17 days from Thomas Town; lime and lumber, to Lawrason and Fowle.

Schr *Planet*, Sturdevant, 13 days from East Port; plaster, to Lawrason and Fowle.

MEMORANDA.

British brig *Eolus*, Babb, hence, with a deck load of horses, to sea 29th ult. 50 hours to the Capes.

Steam Boat Report.

The Washington got up at half past 1, p.m. Passed a schr with lumber, bound up.

For Sale,

A FEW tons Carolina Moss Window glass, all sizes Looking glasses Paints, putty, linseed oil, gold leaf

Looking-glasses, pictures, &c. framed in the most fashionable style. Painting, glazing and gilding executed in the best manner. E. GILMAN.

September 5. 2m 3t 4w

For Sale,

6000 lbs. GOSHEN CHEESE of first quality, just received and for sale by

JOHN GREEN.

Sept. 5. 1817. 3t 1w

For Sale,

55 schooner *MOSCA*, Clas. Fogger master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, for the balance apply to

FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr. Merchant's Wharf.

Sept. 5. 2m 3t 4w

perceive, then, that it is a spirit of malice that causes men to commit such pieces to the press. Among the number, I understand Mr. who once attempted the reduction of the Floridas, is conspicuous for his precious scraps—an old "fudge" bought him to keep in mind, "still tongues make wise heads;" he owns a large tract of land near us, and it may be given to the lads of the Green Cross for military uses.

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"Our forces at present are healthy, contented, and only want an opportunity to prove that they possess the courage and bravery of men calculated for any undertaking

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

To let,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the members of a Dr. Good Stove Partnership to be given immediately.—For terms, enquire of John Morgan or Gen. Bruce, Jun. LEWIS NEILL.

July 3.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land containing 357 acres, more or less, lying on Occoquan Bay in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, adjoining the lands of Robert L. Thompson and William Mason. It is presented those desirous of purchasing will view the land and for themselves judge of its peculiar advantages. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance at 12, or 18 months, with a deed of trust to secure the payments.

Thompson P. Mason.

November 14.

Public Sale,

Of Dwelling Houses and Land.

WILL offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Alexandria, on the 15th of September, at half past 12 o'clock, p. m. a two story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, on the east side of Washington-street, in Alexandria, between Prince and Duke-streets, being the southernmost house of three two story brick houses built by Jonathan Schafeld. The title is clear.—One thousand dollars will be required on the first of February next, and the re-lease in four equal annual payments thereafter—the whole purchase money to be satisfactorily secured and to bear interest from the first of October next, when possession will be given. ALSO,

A Dwelling House and about 255 acres of Land, in Fairfax County, within three miles from Alexandria, more than one-third of which is woodland. The dwelling house is of wood, well built, & may make a comfortable and very healthy residence. The land is capable of great improvement by the use of a plow and clover.

Aug 28.

Thirty-eight and half acres of Wood-Land, about half a mile nearer town, and affording a handsome scene for building.

For the house & land in Fairfax county five hundred dollars will be required in hand, one thousand dollars on the first of July next, and the residue in six equal annual instalments thereafter—the whole purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be satisfactorily secured.—For further information apply to

W. CRANCH.

P. G. MARSTELLER, Auct'.

Aug 28.

Piscataway Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of Prince George's county court, sitting as a court of chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, appointed by the honorable judges thereof, will sell at public sale, in the town of Piscataway, on Friday, 3d October next, the following very valuable property, to wit:

A very handsomely improved and desirable lot at the lower end of the town, for nearly the residence of the late Jacob Dr. D'Kett, Esq. on which, besides a neat dwelling, is every other convenient house for a family.

Attached to this lot is an extremely commodious store house, of 30 by 27 feet, having a dry cellar of same dimensions, and granaries calculated to hold 6 or 7,000 bushels, with stabling for 4 horses.

Adjoining this is a 7 or 8 acre lot, well enclosed, of rich soil, with a large barn and prize shed on it.

If not sooner disposed of by private, he will then offer at public sale, 8 or 10 acres of meadow land, now well set in timothy, and immediately adjoining the town. Also, 150 acres of land, distant about 2 miles therefrom, very heavily wooded. To those engaged in the carrying of wood to the District, this latter would be worth attention. All the above property will be sold on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, purchasers giving good security on bond with interest from 1st January next, when possession will be given.

HOR. C. M'ELDERRY.

Piscataway, Aug 8 1818—wms

Cancer Farm to Rent.

THIS Farm lies on Bull Run, in the county of Prince William, and is distant from Alexandria 20 miles, from Dumfries 15 miles, and contains about 600 acres of arable land, equal if not superior in its adaption to the growth of Indian corn and small grain, to any land in the neighborhood, and is remarkable for its quickness in the production of native grass. This Farm has heretofore rented from 4 to 8,000, but being somewhat reduced from its original state of fertility, by an injudicious course of cultivation, and the enclosures being out of order, I will take a much less sum, provided I can get a tenant who will adopt that plan which is calculated to restore it to its original state of fertility.

I propose to rent it to one who will dispense with all division or cross fences, except one for a pasture, divide it into 4 shifts, appropriate one for a permanent pasture, the other three for cultivation, and to exclude the grazing of all kinds of stock from that which is reserved for cultivation.

Possession can be had immediately.

CARTER MITCHELL.

Richmond co. Va. August 8. 1818

6w

To Rent,

THAT large WAREHOUSE on the south side of King street, between Union and Water streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Griffith and Brauer as an auction and commission warehouse.—Immediate possession will be given and the terms made known by

D. H. ALLEN.

May 10

Land for Sale.

AS the subscriber intend going to the western country, he will sell, at public sale, on Thursday, the 11th of September, just if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Philip Spalding's Tavern,

A tract of Land,

Containing about 270 acres, situate in Prince George's county, Md. about five miles from the Eastern Branch bridge, and eight miles from Alexandria ferry. There are 70 or 80 acres in wood, and 20 acres in meadow well set in timothy, and more may be made at little expense. The greater part of this land lies level and is well watered.

A more minute description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms are one half in hand, the re-lease in two years thereafter, secured by a mortgage on the premises.—Sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

BENONI SOPER.

September 1 mat 5.

PROPOSALS will be received for ten days by the subscribers, for keeping the ARMS of the 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, in good order for one year, with or without house rent.

Lewis Hopkins,

James Galt,

Wm. A. Williams.

N. B. The number of guns will be seen hundred. Aug 28—dg.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Sept'r. Term, 1817.

ORDERED, that the administrator of Wm. Paton, Jun. deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for six weeks in the Alexandria newspapers.

A copy—test,

A. MOORE, Reg. Wills.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of WM. PATON, Jr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, passed by the Orphans' court, to the subscriber on or before the 4th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1817.

N. HERBERT,

Adm'r. of Wm. Paton, Jr.

September 4

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, August Term, 1817.

ORDERED that the administrator of Peter Piles, deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for two weeks in the Alexandria newspapers.

A copy—test,

A. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of PETER PILES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, passed by the Orphans' court, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of February next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 27th August, 1817.

LEWIS PILES,

Adm'r. with the will annexed, of August 27

Peter Piles, dec'd.

February 22

Notice.

Ranaway from the subscriber in Cornwallis's Neck, a negro woman named Phyllis, formerly the cook and market woman of Captain Richard Stonestreet, of Broad Creek—I have heard she wishes to get to Philadelphia. I will give One Hundred Dollars if taken in or about Philadelphia; Twenty five if taken in or about Baltimore, and Fifty Dollars if taken in Alexandria or neighborhood, and secured in any jail so that I get her again. I heard lately she was seen in Washington with her free husband, who calls himself William Adams.

SALES AT VENDEUR.

In every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Auction Office on Union street, Between King and Prince-

An extensive and general assortment

of seasonable Goods, of British,

French, German, India, and Domestic

Manufacture, which will be well selected,

and well worthy the attention of

town and country merchants and others;

as the undersigned will be abundantly

supplied from the manufacturers and their

friends in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—which will give to gentlemen an

opportunity of laying in their goods on as

good terms as they can be in those cities,

taking into view the difference of Ex-

change, etc. etc.

The particular description of goods

will be advertised in the papers of the

city.

Consignments strictly attended to and

liberal advances made if desirable.

John Jackson & Co.

August 5

A JOURNAL

OF THE LOSS OF THE BRIG COMMERCE,

Of Hartford, (Connecticut) Capt. Riley:

of the captivity of Capt. Riley, who was

for two months a slave amongst the

Arabs; and of the slavery and suffe-

rings of the author for nineteen months

among the same people; with accounts

of the manners, customs and habits,

and description of the country of the

Arabs. By Archibald Robbins.

THE narratives and journals of Tra-

vellers, Adventurers, the Ship-

wrecked and Prisoners, are often told

with exaggerations, and not unfrequent-

ly condemned as deceiving, rather than

informing the world.

The author of the proposed journal is a citizen of Con-

necticut, and one of the suffering crew of

Capt. Riley.—He has seen life in a sphere

uncommon to his countrymen—he has

endured miseries uncommon to human

nature. By the blessings of a merciful

Providence he has survived to detail his

sufferings to the world. If truth will ex-

cite astonishment, and even occasion in-

credulity, he cannot help it: but he is

resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale

of extreme suffering—of the manners,

customs and habits of the extraordinary

people among whom he endured it. He

will submit it to the world, hoping that

the liberality of the public will, in a small

degree, compensate him for his suffering,

by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be

one dollar, to non-subscribers, \$1.34.

III. Those who procure twelve sub-

scribers, and become responsible for the

payment, shall have a thirteenth gratis.

Subscription papers to be returned to

William S. Marsh, Hartford, by the first

day of October next.

Subscriptions received at this Off-

ice.

Editors of newspapers who feel

interested upon this subject, and who will

give these proposals a few insertions,

shall be entitled to a copy of the proposed

work when published.

Hamilton, July 4, 1817.

TERMS.

I. ORDERED from the jail of Fairfax

county, Virginia, on Wednesday the nineteenth inst. the following NE-

GR'S, viz.

Ben, Solomon, Peter, and

Anthony.

Ben, who calls himself BEN WILSON

about 30 years of age, formerly the pro-

perty of Mr. John Thomas Ricketts,

of this place, stout made, speaks quick

when spoken to—had on a shirt & trou-

ser of tow linen, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches

high, his left thumb stiff, no other mark-

recollected.

Peter, formerly the property of Craven

Cash, of this place, is about 5 feet 8 or

9 inches high, very black and a remark-

able rough face, supposed to be 2